



If you want to find out more about your ancestors, the web is a crucial genealogical resource. **James Taylor** explains where you need to go online to keep it in the family

Genealogy has always been quick to embrace technology, such as microfilm and fiche. But it is the internet that has made the biggest difference for amateur genealogists. It is the easiest and the quickest way to get your hands on sources of historical information. With the prevalence of broadband and the new capabilities of Web 2.0 sites, you don't have to wait for data to be put on CD and delivered through the post; you can read or download information immediately.

However, finding the information in the first place can take time. There are a huge number of websites claiming to help you research your family tree. If you're new to genealogy, this can be overwhelming. Here we've gathered together everything you need to find out more about your family history online.

GETTING STARTED

Genealogy is not an exact science; there are lots of false trails and blind alleys. You can't expect to find your full family history laid out for you. If

you're very lucky, you'll come across someone else who is researching some of your family names. Joining websites such as Genes Reunited (www.genesreunited.co.uk) will help, as will signing up with one or more family history societies. You don't have to join the one closest to you. If you know the home county of your grandparents, for example, you should use the family history society in that district. Most societies have an online presence. Using your search engine, just type in your county of interest plus 'fhs' to find them. Alternatively, you can visit the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) at www.ffhs.org.uk.

Whatever information you do find online, you'll need to check that it is correct. To do this, you must go to the primary sources: the original documents. Clearly, you won't find these online. All online materials are secondary sources, usually in the form of indexes that don't include all the information from the original documents. Intended as quick references, they usually give you enough to identify the original documents,

which you must then examine. Nevertheless, you can still find a lot of information online, and much of it ought to be reliable.

As well as indexes, you will also come across transcriptions and images. Transcriptions are where the compiler of the data has reproduced the information from the original documents in a list or table, and in a more legible font. Although transcriptions are far easier to read than the original documents, you should bear in mind that you are relying on the transcribers' interpretation of doubtful or ambiguous entries.

Images are produced by digitally scanning complete original pages as pictures. The problem with images is that they cannot be searched electronically for occurrences of words or phrases. For this reason, most online images have some kind of index. This saves you looking through page after page of cramped handwritten entries, which can be a long and frustrating task. However, working with facsimiles of the original pages lets you bring your own insight to bear on vague or ambiguous entries.



Spreading your roots Contacting other genealogists

If you would like to communicate with other genealogists, you could try writing a blog, which is an online journal or diary intended for general public consumption and frequently updated. However, bear in mind that blogs generally represent the personality, prejudices, and obsessions of their authors. They need to be read – and written – with caution.

You'll need web space to be able to create and publish your own blog. This can be part of your own domain, or you can use space on someone else's. Blogs can be written as normal HTML like any other webpage. However, you may find it easier to use a blogging website.

These have dedicated templates that simplify the creation and uploading processes. Take a look at Squarespace (www.squarespace.com) or Google's free Blogger (www.blogger.com).

Other genealogy blogs will give you a better idea of what (and what not) to do. You will find some good ideas at <http://blog.eogn.com>, www.genealogyblog.com, <http://news.genealogytoday.com>, www.genealogyandhow.com, <http://ruscoe.net/blog/labels/genealogy.asp> and www.nbcd.org.uk/blog/archive.asp?category=Genealogy. There's another list of genealogy blogs available at www.cyndislist.com/blogs.htm.

CHECKING THE RECORDS

Within these indexes, transcriptions and images you'll find the records you need to start your investigations properly. The main types of records you're looking for include civil registrations of births, marriages and deaths, census returns, tax books and parish registers. There are also less obvious records that you'll need in order to complete your family history. These include directories, local history, maps, immigration and passenger lists, wills, military records and other people's family histories.

We'll look at where to track down all these records in turn. A lot of the data you'll have to pay for. However, some sites are maintained by volunteers, including those from family history societies, and so their resources are free. We will make it clear which websites provide free details, and specify what you need to pay for.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

In a genealogical context, vital statistics are the dates and locations of life's vital events: birth (and baptism), marriage and death, usually abbreviated to BMD. These are the necessary basic components on which your family history will rest. In other words, you need these facts to be able to identify the people you find.

Before you even go online, you will need to assemble as much information from family sources as you can, starting with your parents and working backwards. Most families will be able to produce reliable BMD dates for two or three generations. For any dates not supported by certificates, you'll need to go online. Your online search may start with likely assumptions rather than hard facts, but it's worth getting as many details as possible to help you narrow down the search before you reach the point where you must pay for information.

A good place to start online is FreeBMD (www.freebmd.org.uk), mainly because it's free. The national recording of births, marriages and deaths only goes back to 1837 and this index, extending to 1983, is being transcribed by volunteers so the 136,846,116 records currently available may not include yours yet. Genealogists make a distinction between original (primary) BMD indexes held by the local register offices and the secondary indexes created and held by the General Register Office (GRO, www.gro.gov.uk). The FreeBMD index uses the GRO records.

Cheshire's Registration Services, working with volunteers from the county's family history society, has put its own BMD records online at www.cheshirebmd.org.uk. Other counties have followed, and several use the same features as Cheshire so they have a consistent look and feel. There are 18 other places taking part and all are free to view, though the sites don't all have full coverage yet. They are Bath, Cambridgeshire, Darlington, Derbyshire, Durham County, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Newcastle, North East, North Wales, Staffordshire, Sunderland, Tees Valley, Warwickshire, West Midlands, Wrexham and Yorkshire.

In most cases, transcripts on these sites include year of birth rather than year of registration. Also, both spouses are listed in the search results for marriages. The transcripts will give a bride's maiden name and, if she was married before, her former married name. This sort of information is usually found only on these types of transcripts, so it is invaluable.

You can access these websites individually or through UKBMD (www.ukbmd.org.uk), which provides links to over 400 websites that also offer transcribed BMD data, parish records, bishops transcripts and censuses. Some of the sites listed are free, while others provide services

you have to pay for. Its Local BMDs lists give access to the sites with original registrars' indexes and its National link gives access to secondary GRO indexes such as FreeBMD.

Findmypast.com and Ancestry.co.uk claim to provide the complete online indexes to all BMDs in England and Wales from 1837 to 2004 (see the 'Family Ties' box opposite for more information about these two websites). The records covering 1837 to 1983 are scanned pages of the indexes. From 1984 to 2004, the information is in a database format.

BMD data gives names and dates only. You can't view the original certificates online. Once you have identified the entries you want from the indexes, you can get copies of certificates from the GRO or the Superintendent Registrar for the district where the registration was made. The registration districts, and hence the Superintendent Registrars, are county-based. County boundaries have changed a lot over the years, sometimes several times, and places won't necessarily be found within present-day boundaries. Use the pre-1974 boundaries from www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/RegOffice.

You need to pay for a copy of a certificate (£10 from www.gro.gov.uk) but it's worth it for the information it gives about next of kin. Birth certificates give the child's forenames, sex, date and place of birth, the mother's full name and maiden name, and the father's full name and occupation if married to the mother. Death certificates give the full name of the deceased, date and place of death, age, cause of death and occupation. Birth and death certificates also give the name, address and family relationship of the person (the informant) who registered the birth or reported the death. Marriage certificates give the date and place of the marriage, whether by banns, licence or certificate. They also show the names, ages, occupations, marital status and addresses of the bride and groom, the names and occupations of the fathers of the bride and groom, and the names of the witnesses.

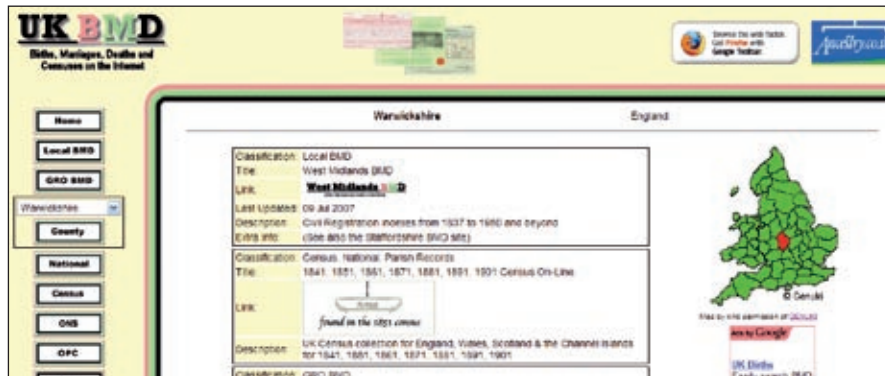
If you need overseas BMD records, try Family Relatives (www.familyrelatives.com). As well as providing UK data (for which you have to pay), this site also has an overseas section that is currently free. Data is in the form of facsimile scanned pages of the indexes. To view them, you need the free DjVU viewer; you will be invited to install or upgrade this program, as required, when you visit the site.

PARISH REGISTERS

Parish registers can take you back to before the earliest civil registrations. They are usually transcriptions rather than images and can



▲ The General Register Office website provides indexes for births, marriages and deaths



▲ UKBMD provides a portal to several county authorities' genealogical websites



therefore be easily searched. The website claiming the most parish register records for people to search is The Genealogist (www.thegenealogist.co.uk), but there are others. To find the register most relevant for your family history, go to Google, check that the 'pages from the UK' option is selected and do a search for Parish Register.

LOCATING CENSUSES

Once you have all the BMD information you can find, try the census. Censuses were taken every 10 years, except 1941, from 1841. The data currently stops at 1901, because their publication is withheld for 100 years. The official 1901 Census website is www.1901censusonline.com.

Censuses are arranged by address. Every census since 1851 will give you the recorded address, the forenames and surnames of residents as well as their relationship to the head of the house, and their marital status (known as the 'condition'). For genealogists, censuses are a rich source of useful data, as you also get ages (although these are usually approximate), rank, occupation, where the person was born, and whether they were blind or deaf and dumb.

For each address you get the entire household, which usually means a whole family. It's a good introduction to members of your

family you never knew you had, who can then be tracked back through previous censuses. As traditionally people didn't tend to move far, you are likely to find more family members by looking at nearby records.

With online censuses, you usually get image files plus an index and sometimes a transcript as well. GenDocs (www.gendocs.demon.co.uk) has a useful, though brief, list of some of the abbreviations and terms used.

Census data includes information on military and naval personnel at home and overseas, under the name of the barracks or station. However a search using the individual's ordinary personal name will also find them. There are no entries in the 1901 census for the troops in South Africa on census night, so if you have a (usually male) relative you know was alive in 1901 but not listed in the census, he may have been in the Boer War. If so, unfortunately in this instance, the web is of no use to you.

ARMY RECORDS

The main source of army records is The National Archives (TNA) at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk, which keeps pre-1914 records and WWI records up to the end of 1920 for enlisted men and up to 1922 for officers. Sadly, a lot of records were destroyed during a bombing raid in 1940 and



▲ The Genealogist lists over 1,100 parishes online with transcribed BMD records

of those that did survive many were badly damaged by fire and water. If the records you need cannot be found online then you are going to have to go to the National Archives at Kew, Surrey.

The army record will include details of name, rank, service number, date of death and (sometimes) age, next of kin and next-of-kin's address, as well as height, complexion and physical appearance. This should help to confirm that you are researching the right person.

Soldiers' records after 1920 and officers' records after 1922 are held by the Ministry of Defence (www.mod.uk), which will currently

Family ties Essential genealogy websites

Some websites offer a compendium of services and data, with links to other websites or their own databases, so you can explore BMDs, censuses and parish registers from the same site. Some also offer a single search facility, so entering a name searches all databases on that site. Here we take a closer look at some of the most useful of these sites.

Findmypast.com

If you visit www.findmypast.com, you will find a comprehensive number of BMD indexes such as England and Wales from 1837 to 2004, overseas BMDs 1761-1994 and BMDs at sea from 1854. More unusual types of records include a register of passport applications 1851-1903, the National Roll of the Great War, Army Roll of Honour and Commemorative Scrolls. Census records are available, but not as many as you'll find on the Ancestry site.

Findmypast.com also hosts www.ancestorsonboard.com. This is a searchable database of outward passenger lists from Britain to Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and USA covering 1890 to 1960.

The site has six ad-hoc pricing plans for you to choose from, starting at £5 for 50 units, valid for 90 days.

Ancestry.co.uk

Ancestry.co.uk (<http://ancestry.co.uk>) is part of a network of genealogy websites in America, Australia, Canada, and Germany, as well as the UK. As far as the UK operation is concerned, it has all published censuses for England and Wales from 1841-1901, the 1841-1861 Scottish censuses, and the BMD index for England and Wales 1837-1983 (using data from FreeBMD). Slightly more unusual data is available, including a collection of historical British phone books from 1880 to 1984 and

slave registers from former British Colonial Dependencies covering 1812 to 1834.

Ancestry.co.uk is slightly more expensive than Find My Past. UK membership costs £9.95 a month, or £80 a year, and gives unlimited access to the complete Ancestry.co.uk collection. There is a 14-day free trial, but you'll still need your credit card to qualify.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) claims the largest collection of free family history, family tree and genealogy records in the world at www.familysearch.org. Data includes the International Genealogical Index (IGI), which may have been contributed to by inexperienced church members, and should be treated with caution.

RootsUK

The RootsUK website at www.rootsuk.com contains census and BMD information. Of particular interest is the surname distribution map. For a particular period, such as 1920 to 1940, you can see where people with a specific surname were living in England and Wales. Standard searches are free, but to see a person's full details you'll need to subscribe. The minimum is £5 for 100 credits. A surname distribution map will cost 10 credits, while a full birth record costs two credits.

RootsChat

RootsChat (www.rootschat.com) is a messaging forum for everyone who is researching their family or local history, with message boards for every county in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Visitors are welcome to log in free and post questions or answers on the relevant message board.

BBC Family History

These pages at www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory include information from the series *Who Do You Think You Are?* There's lots of advice, but little hard information.

World Vital Records

Although www.worldvitalrecords.com is American, it does have some British databases. These include the Canterbury Catholic Register, with nearly 28,000 records such as christenings and burials after 1812, and marriages after 1756. There's also a listing of UK Parish baptisms, burials and marriages with a UK marriage list covering 1655-1992 and Scottish deaths for 1747-1868. The genealogy search pages for England, Scotland and Wales are useful though some just link to UK sites, anyway. If you have American relatives to track down, this is an ideal starting point.

Cyndi's List

Also of interest for those whose family history takes them across the Atlantic is Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com). This is a huge US-based website run by Cyndi Howells. It has seemingly endless topic-based links to other sites, including some that are also relevant to the UK.

UK & Ireland Genealogy on the Web

The UK GenWeb Site (www.ukgenweb.com) describes itself as the home of UK and Ireland genealogy on the web. Its free content consists principally of links to online databases and resources, some of which are free while others are commercial sites organised by country. For England, the site identifies genealogical societies and groups, and provides links to search the current Electoral Roll for living people, and post messages on the England Genealogy Message Board and Rootsweb.



release information only to next of kin for a £25 photocopying fee.

You may also find general information on service conditions and some detail about your ancestor's unit, ship or squadron at military museum websites. Try the National Army Museum at Chelsea (www.national-army-museum.ac.uk). If you visit the museum, the staff will identify items such as cap badges and uniforms. You could also try the Imperial War Museum (www.iwm.org.uk), the National Maritime Museum (www.nmm.ac.uk) and the Royal Air Force (RAF) Museum (www.rafmuseum.org.uk).

For a more rounded picture of your ancestor's military heritage, you can visit his regiment's webpages. The Army Museums Ogilvy Trust (www.armymuseums.co.uk) has an index by name and region. It may be that your ancestor's regiment has been disbanded; even the government doesn't keep records of disbanded regiments. However, surviving records could be held at a regimental headquarters or museum, a private or local authority museum or the National Army Museum. Fortunately, one or two private websites are monitoring this information.

One website that claims to have pages for every regiment of the Empire and Commonwealth is Land Forces of Britain, the Empire and Commonwealth (www.regiments.org). Each page has information such as name changes and lineage, battalion service histories, battle honours, badges, lists of colonels, alliances, bibliographies and so on. In addition, it claims to have links to every known regimental page on the internet (official, historical, biographical, and re-enactment). This site aims to help you trace the changes in designations of regiments and the complexities of their lineages.

The British Armed Forces and National Service website (www.britisharmedforces.org) includes all three armed forces. It looks like an official site (although it isn't) due to its support from senior serving and retired officers. Its webmaster, who will answer your queries by email in return for a donation, has two other websites: British Light Infantry Regiments (www.lightinfantry.org.uk) and The Somerset & Cornwall Light Infantry (www.scli.co.uk).

It's easier to find your military ancestors online if they died in action rather than if they survived. If your ancestor died in one of the two world wars, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC, www.cwgc.org) should have a record. The CWGC maintains cemeteries and memorials for the Commonwealth war

Where are they now? Finding your living relatives

You may have living relatives you know nothing about who could contribute to your family tree. You can now find these people online. The obvious choice for finding people in the UK is the phone book and its online presence (www.bt.com). All you need is a surname and a town. It will return multiple results giving telephone numbers and street addresses of subscribers, unless the entry is ex-directory.

As well as online directory enquiries, 192.com (www.192.com) searches the electoral roll. Even if someone doesn't have a telephone line, unless they ticked the opt-out box when the electoral register forms came around, they will be listed here, together with other people at that address. There are two levels of enquiry on 192.com's site, both with flexible search parameters. Free data includes residential and business telephone listings, limited to 10 a day. Data you pay for includes searches of the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 electoral rolls, plus birth, marriage and death records from 1837 to 2004 and the 1861 census, which you can

search by name or address. You buy credits at £9.95 for five, or £35 for 100. One credit buys you a page of BMD data or one census address. The current electoral roll is five credits per name; previous electoral rolls are also one credit per name plus a subscription of £149 per annum.

GENE GENIE

You could also try Genes Reunited (www.genesreunited.co.uk). This site claims to have over seven million members and around 35,000 registrations a week. It also has a good track record for connecting people with their past. It lets members build their own family tree and search other family trees and allows them to search yours. You also get computer-generated 'hot matches' and can visit surname-specific message boards. For additional payment, you can search BMD and census records (excluding 1881). Payment is by subscription. For £9.95, you get a six-month subscription, plus one credit per view for BMD and five credits per view for census. Another £5 buys 50 credits.

dead of two world wars, including servicemen and servicewomen as well as some civilians. For each cemetery and memorial, there's a register of the people buried there. You can search these records online at the CWGC's free Debt of Honour register. As well as name, rank and serial number, you get regiment, unit, date of death and place of memorial. You may also find personal details such as names and addresses of next of kin. Just bear in mind that, for whatever reason, many recruits lied about their age.

Perhaps the most significant information you'll find is your relative's service number. This is the key to locating his service records. The Commission webpages have details on how to apply for service records.

WORKING WITH WILLS

All wills proved since 1858 are kept at the Principle Probate Registry at Somerset House (www.somerset-house.org.uk). Although Somerset House has a website, there is no hard information online. For wills made before 1858, you will need to consult diocesan records in England and Wales, including the Prerogative Courts of York and of Canterbury.

The National Archives offers an online index at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/wills.asp. Origins Network (www.britishorigins.com) has some online



▲ Ancestry.com provides family-tree building facilities as well as its own OneWorldTree

indexes, with viewing by subscription. In Wales, pre-1858 wills are held mainly at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth.

Many wills and inventories are also held in local archives, so look at records archived by the county where your ancestor died. Cheshire, for example, maintains a searchable online index (www.cheshire.gov.uk/recordoffice/wills) that includes name, residence (at the time of making the will), occupation and date of probate (usually within a year of death). Some Derbyshire records are indexed at www.genuki.org.uk. Some indexes for Lancashire north of the Ribble and parts of Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire (1748-1858) can be viewed at www.uclan.ac.uk/facs/class/humanities/family/Probate/WillIntro.htm.

BUILDING THE FAMILY TREE

You can also use your computer and the internet to record the results of your findings. One option is to use lineage-linked family tree software. Enter the details of all the relatives you know or find out about, and the software builds a family tree. It also builds a Genealogy Data Communications (GEDCOM) file that you can upload to your own website, to space on the software publisher's website, or to the commercial genealogy websites. A GEDCOM file is a dedicated file format for genealogy data transfer between family history software, and it appears with the extension GED.

Programs that use the web for upload and searching include Ancestral Quest by Incline Software (www.ancestralquest.com) and Create your own Family Tree Genealogy Suite incorporating



▲ The National Archives can provide online information on World War I campaign medals and prisoners of war, Royal Naval Service registers and seamen medals



▲ Genfair, which is run by the Federation of Family History Societies, offers links to most suppliers of offline data CDs and other genealogy data

Family Tree Legends by Focus Multimedia (www.focusmm.co.uk). The latter searches the GenCircles website (www.gencircles.com) and merges the results with your data. Family Tree Maker from TWR Computing (www.twrcomputing.co.uk) offers to put your family file on to its website for free, but read the small print in the terms and conditions. The terms give publishers MyFamily.com control over your tree. You don't have the right to edit or delete your files and MyFamily.com could sell your information.

Some research websites provide family tree builders. These include Findmypast.com, with 25,000 individuals per tree and 200MB media storage for scanned documents, certificates, photos, film and audio clips. Ancestry.com also provides family-tree building facilities. You may find your tree merged with Ancestry.com's OneWorldTree. You can upload family photos and look at those uploaded by others.

Finally, try the Legacy Family Tree Software on this month's cover gift. The program comes

with an hour-long video tutorial as well as a research assistant, news and tips, timelines and the chance to make a heirloom book.

USING DATA CD SUPPLIERS

Sadly, you can't get all your family history online. Sooner or later, you'll have to consult offline information. This will mean either going in person to wherever the information is kept – such as a library, a county archive or a family history society – or buying it scanned or transcribed to data CD from some specialists.

However the internet can help you here, too. Most data CD suppliers have an online presence. For details, you should look at the catalogues at Archive CD Books (www.archivecdbooks.org), British Data Archives (www.britishdataarchive.com), Federation of Family History Societies (www.genfair.com), Parish Chest (www.parishchest.com), S&N Genealogy Supplies (Genfair, www.genealogy-supplies.com), Stepping Stones (www.stepping-stones.co.uk) and Your Old Books & Maps (www.youroldbooksandmaps.co.uk).

Hopefully, when you have finished your online investigations, you'll have all the information you need to get just the essential hard copies of your source material.

Setting the scene Useful background information

A number of websites provide essential background information so you can understand the lives of family members going back several generations. Here are some of the most useful scene setters.

GENUKI

GENUKI (www.genuki.org.uk) is a large non-commercial repository for UK-related genealogical information assembled by volunteer contributors. Its content is more about local (than family) history. It's organised by county, with a brief description of history, geography, topography and manufactures, all taken from an antiquarian directory.

Familia

Familia (www.familia.org.uk) has a directory of the physical family history resources held in public libraries. Details available can include addresses, telephone numbers and opening times of businesses. Also available are maps, magazines and periodicals, and guides to other collections of similar data.

How Much Is That?

How Much is That? (<http://eh.net/hmit>) is an immensely useful site for family historians. It shows, among other financial comparisons, the relative value of an amount of money 'now'

compared with 'then'. This allows you to compare wages and prices from the past – calculating, for instance, that a wage of £20 in 1830 would equate to about £4,845.13 in 2005.

Wikipedia

Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genealogies>) is a US-based free encyclopaedia. Its contributors provide most of its content, which can be edited by anyone with access to the website. As such, its information should be approached with caution. The genealogy section includes UK-relevant contents such as references to types of records, family and place names, occupations, software and publications.

Historical Directories

Historical Directories (www.historicaldirectories.org) is a free digital library of local and trade directories from 1750 to 1919, run by the University of Leicester. Covering England and Wales, it's searchable by locale, decade or keyword. Each directory listed has a fact file giving its full title, publication date and content.

The Charles Booth Online Archive

The Charles Booth Online Archive at <http://booth.lse.ac.uk> is a free, searchable online archive of the Booth collections. Booth was an ethical Victorian businessman involved in the



▲ Charles Booth's colour-coded street maps identified areas of poverty in 1898-99 London

leather industry and shipping. He also developed an interest in contemporary social problems, organising and funding a comprehensive social survey of London life. This archive provides insight into the problem of poverty in the rapidly growing Victorian capital, with surveys into poverty, industry, religious influences, education, wage levels, conditions of employment and workhouses. Trades examined include building, wood and metal working, textile and clothing, food and drink, labourers, public service and domestic service. Sample questionnaires are shown.

Booth also helped to produce maps of London, coloured street by street, to indicate the levels of poverty and wealth at the turn of the century. These maps have been digitised and can be viewed online. The archives are of most use to those with forebears from the London districts covered, but are indicative of conditions in major conurbations in towns and cities elsewhere in the country. The Booth Archives are searchable by name, street – identifying the social classification of your ancestors' streets – and occupation.



▲ The Historical Directories pages provide at least one directory for each county, covering the 1850s, 1890s and 1910s

The screenshot shows the Ancestry.com website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. The main content area displays a family tree for the 'HARRIS' family. The tree is organized into a grid with columns for names, birth dates, and death dates. The tree shows several generations, including John Harris, Mary Harris, and their children. The interface includes a search bar, navigation links, and a sidebar with a family tree icon.

Name	Birth Date	Death Date
John Harris	1810	1880
Mary Harris	1815	1890
John Harris	1820	1895
Mary Harris	1825	1900
John Harris	1830	1905
Mary Harris	1835	1910
John Harris	1840	1915
Mary Harris	1845	1920
John Harris	1850	1925
Mary Harris	1855	1930
John Harris	1860	1935
Mary Harris	1865	1940
John Harris	1870	1945
Mary Harris	1875	1950
John Harris	1880	1955
Mary Harris	1885	1960
John Harris	1890	1965
Mary Harris	1895	1970
John Harris	1900	1975
Mary Harris	1905	1980
John Harris	1910	1985
Mary Harris	1915	1990
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John Harris	1930	2005
Mary Harris	1935	2010
John Harris	1940	2015
Mary Harris	1945	2020
John Harris	1950	2025
Mary Harris	1955	2030
John Harris	1960	2035
Mary Harris	1965	2040
John Harris	1970	2045
Mary Harris	1975	2050
John Harris	1980	2055
Mary Harris	1985	2060
John Harris	1990	2065
Mary Harris	1995	2070
John Harris	2000	2075
Mary Harris	2005	2080
John Harris	2010	2085
Mary Harris	2015	2090
John Harris	2020	2095
Mary Harris	2025	2100